

## State of Siege Is Proclaimed In Moscow

Former Members of Kerensky Cabinet Arrested for Leading Revolt

Berlin Says Workers Failed to Join Rebels

Czecho-Slovaks Take Station on Amur River After Defeating Teuton Force

PARIS, July 9.—Several prominent members of the Kerensky Cabinet were among the alleged leaders of the revolt in Moscow arrested by the Bolsheviks, according to dispatches received by Paris newspapers. The men taken included M. Tsereteli, former Minister of the Interior; M. Tchernoff, former Minister of Agriculture; M. Skobelev, former Minister of Labor, and General Savinkoff, former War Minister.

Dispatches of German origin report the receipt of a Russian wireless communication announcing that a state of siege had been declared in Moscow, but adding that the Bolsheviks were in complete control of the situation.

The message declared the object of the revolutionists was to bring about the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. The Social Revolutionists, it was added, tried to induce the railway workers to strike, but failed.

Francis Confirms Murder of Mirbach And Growing Revolt

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Ambassador Francis, at Volodga, in a message dated July 7, bringing the first word received from him since June 24, has confirmed the report of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow.

The killing occurred at 3 p. m. July 6, and latest reports reaching the ambassador said fighting was progressing in the streets of Moscow. Wireless messages to the Soviet government told of the capture of several prominent Bolshevik officials by revolutionists and the arrest of revolutionary leaders by Bolshevik forces.

Similar information reached the department from The Associated Press representative at Volodga, who said there was street fighting both at Moscow and Jaroslavl.

The messages of both Ambassador Francis and The Associated Press correspondent were sent to the American Consul at Archangel and there relayed. They brought relief to officials, who had feared the Germans had succeeded in completely cutting off the ambassador's communication with the outside world.

Mirbach's Death Incited At Meeting of Strikers

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Germans returning from Moscow recently, says the "Vossische Zeitung," referring to the von Mirbach case, have expressed fear that complete anarchy there might endanger persons who in an orderly country would be safe from harm. It gives the following as a quotation from

a speaker at a railway strike meeting in Moscow: "It is time to throw off the yoke of von Mirbach has put around our necks; otherwise a shameful death threatens us. Away with German capital! Away with von Mirbach and his whole counter-revolutionary hand!"

Wilson Calls Viscount Ishii To Conference

Continued from page 1

interests in Russia, economically and militarily, and who are also preparing to set up in Russia a new autocratic government.

2. Russians of every political faith, but lacking arms and other equipment, have rallied to the nucleus of Czecho-Slovaks in considerable numbers, and by their assistance, together with the attitude of Russians all the way across Siberia, have enabled the Czecho-Slovaks, who possess some arms and supplies, to resist successfully the Bolshevik attacks and to establish control of half of Siberia.

3. France must have relief. Germany has been enabled to concentrate her major force on the Western front, the absence of organized resistance to Germany in the East making possible not only the seizure of Germany but the entire initiative in the West, but her successful drives there this spring. Military and economic assistance to Russia would compel Germany to withdraw troops from the Western front to reestablish her lines in the East.

4. If the war is to be decided on the Western front the cooperation of a rehabilitated Russia would hasten the decision; but the abandonment of Russia while victory is sought in the West would enable Germany to reorganize Russia, obtaining from that country both economic and human reinforcements, and eventually result in the establishment of a strong military alliance between Russia and Germany.

Military Help Needed

5. Circumstances in Russia have reached the point where action is essential. Economic relief is impossible except it be accompanied by military assistance, and unless the Allies go to Russia's help, of necessity the Russians, already feeling themselves abandoned and their situation hopeless, will be obliged to appeal to Germany, who is awaiting that moment for help, promising anything Germany might demand for her assistance.

6. The argument that the peace treaty after Germany's defeat will store the anti-bellum situation in Russia, with the exception of the empire, reestablishing the democratic regime, is fallacious, as it would be both contrary to the rights of nations and also would invite war with Russia herself if the Allies should attempt to intervene in Russia's internal affairs. Therefore, should Germany be finally vanquished in the West, she might retire into her own territories, having Russia to fall back on, and there rehabilitate herself.

7. The conviction that Germany will employ the assassination of Count von Mirbach, late German Ambassador at Moscow, as a pretext for more extensive aggressions in Russia was confirmed to-day by official reports from neutral countries contiguous to Germany. A diplomatic dispatch from Zurich says:

"It is not doubted that the murder of Count Mirbach has made a very profound impression in Germany. A great part of the German press is filled with the full of violence and hatred against the Allies, who are accused of being the instigators of the murder of

Quick Intervention Urged by Kerensky

PARIS, July 9.—The Parliamentary Committee on Action Abroad to-day received Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, who explained the situation in Russia. He said he was desirous of coming to an agreement with all parties regarding the best means of putting Russia again on full active footing. He suggested immediate intervention by the Allies in order that the common struggle against the Central Empires may continue.

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, president of the committee, thanked M. Kerensky, and said it was the wish of all parties to continue considering Russia as an ally.

The German Ambassador at Moscow, and the press is trying to exploit this assassination by announcing that from now on the Germans will be obliged to penetrate more deeply into Russia in order to establish order.

"Some organs do not hide the fact that the event of Moscow might have a deep consequence on the relations between Germany and Russia. The 'Deutsche Tageszeitung' asserts that the death of Count Mirbach is not the work of the Entente, but of Muscovite patriots who wished to rid their country of one of Russia's foes. The 'Koenigsche Zeitung' says: 'It is certain that war in the presence of a political murder, and see in England the true culprit.'"

The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' pretends that, according to the declarations of the Russian communists, it is clear that the crime was directed more against the government of the Soviets than against Germany.

"The confusion that exists in German public opinion is certainly shown in these contradictory statements." Communication with Archangel, which is controlled by British, French and American naval forces, together with Kola, has been perfected, as evidenced by the receipt by the State Department to-day of a telegram from the American Consul at Archangel, dated yesterday, saying that on July 7 the embassy at Volodga informed him of the confirmation of the reported assassination of Count von Mirbach.

The crime took place at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The dispatch added that fighting was taking place in the streets of Moscow. An official wireless dispatch reported the arrest of several Bolshevik leaders by the Social Revolutionists, and another report announced the arrest of Social Revolutionist leaders.

The department received also a cable from the United States Consulate at Vladivostok saying the city has been in a state of quietude since June 29, when the Czecho-Slovak troops overthrew the Bolshevik regime there, the number of killed in the fighting being small, although not definitely determined. It was reported that Czecho-Slovaks lost four killed and twenty-one wounded, and some of the papers stated that the Red Guards lost about sixty killed, including an unknown number of Hungarians.

Czecho-Slovaks Defeat Bolsheviks; Take Naval Station

SHANGHAI, July 9.—After disarming the Bolshevik forces at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Vladivostok dated July 5, the Czecho-Slovak troops advanced to the northward, defeated a mixed force of Bolsheviks and Austro-Germans, and occupied Nikolayevsk, a naval station on the Amur River.

The Bolsheviks and Austro-Germans withdrew to the southward along the railway toward Khabarovsk, the capital of the maritime province.

Czecho-Slovaks Send Envoy to America To Explain Stand

(By The Associated Press) TOKIO, Thursday, July 4.—Colonel Vladimir Hurban, a member of the National Czecho-Slovak Council, has arrived in Tokio from Vladivostok. He will leave shortly for the United States to discuss the Siberian situation with the Washington government.

Colonel Hurban told the correspondent that the action taken by the Czecho-Slovaks in assuming control at Vladivostok was the inevitable result of unjustified attacks by the Bolsheviks and the deliberate attempts of the latter to aid Austro-German prisoners in preventing the Czecho-Slovaks from moving toward Vladivostok.

The number of the Czecho-Slovaks was estimated by Colonel Hurban as 80,000, of whom 15,000 were in Vladivostok. Colonel Hurban considers that it will be necessary to occupy the Trans-Siberian Railway line from the Volga to Vladivostok, together with the town of Nizhny Novgorod, for an indefinite period until Allied assistance can be sent or a responsible government organized.

The American and Japanese Red Cross organizations here have received an urgent call for help from the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. Dr. Rudolph Tensler and Mrs. Tensler have left hurriedly for Vladivostok to investigate conditions in response to the call.

Russians in London Look to Czechs to Overthrow Lenin

LONDON, July 9.—Prominent Russian residents in London consider the Czecho-Slovak movement in Siberia as the only reliable basis for a struggle against Bolshevism and the restoration of order in Russia.

Life in Vladivostok is now normal, says a dispatch from Tokio to the Central News Agency. The rule of the Soviet has passed. Towns in the Amur district are coming under Czecho-Slovak control. Russian destroyers at the port have been disarmed by the Russian commander.

This is for the purpose of showing that the Bolsheviks have not been taken to guarantee the safety of the German personnel.

Russian Grand Duke Tells How Relatives Escaped Bolsheviks

AMSTERDAM, July 9.—Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich, brother-in-law of the former Russian Emperor, was interviewed at the end of June in Altidor, in the Crimea, by the correspondent of the Budapest "Azeti," according to a telegram to Dutch news papers. Relating his experiences after the abdication of the Romanoffs the Grand Duke said:

"We were for days at Dulbar (near Altidor) at the house of Peter Nicolaievitch, all together. We were our lives solely to that good and intelligent man. My six sons and myself were on the Black Sea. We scarcely hoped to escape with our lives. They took our money and property. Our house in Petrograd was razed to the ground.

"Fortunately, I have a property with a vineyard in Altidor, on the produce of which my family and myself can live."

The correspondent remarked that Russia might within the year again have a monarchial constitution, and the Grand Duke asked skeptically if this would be possible. The correspondent added that Emperor Nicholas, however, would not again come to the throne, and the Grand Duke remarked with vivacity:

"Certainly not. He is vividly of the old system."

The correspondent also relates a conversation he had with General Balaboff, who was the Lord High Steward of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, former monarch of the Russian empire. General Balaboff gave him details of Nicholas Nicolaievitch's escape after being sentenced to death by the Bolsheviks. The latter had declared they would not be taken into consideration, but would drive them to death in a specially cruel manner.

Disolnikov charged with keeping guard over the Grand Duke's family, according to the correspondent, who saved the first treated the family with special respect, and succeeded in having their execution postponed until at last German troops arrived.

Million Men Could Reform East Front, Gen. Horvath Says

LONDON, July 10.—"With a million men, of whom 300,000 only need be Allied troops, it would be possible to reconstruct the eastern front on a line running through the Great North Sea," is a statement made by Lieutenant General Horvath, vice-president and general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to a dispatch to "The Mail" from Harbin, under date of June 29.

General Horvath, who, as chief director of the Chinese Eastern railway since 1904, was responsible for transporting Russian troops over the Siberian railway to the battlefields of the Russo-Japanese War, continued:

"Intervention is unavoidable. The action of the German and Austrian prisoners are undoubtedly part of the German scheme to possess the whole of Russia, especially Western Siberia, with its important resources. The longer the intervention is delayed, the more serious will be the consequences. The Bolsheviks, one-tenth of whom are Jews and the rest knaves.

"Japan must supply the bulk of the Allied forces. The other Allies must supply money, food, motives and material, the latter presumably being the part expected of the Americans. Harbin and Vladivostok would be the two bases. Any intervention, or even British, divisions, supported such would be sent, would come to Vladivostok."

"The people of Russia are longing for order. Allied intervention would be welcomed everywhere. It is quite possible that if a decision is delayed, the Bolsheviks will be able to appeal to the Germans to save them from anarchy."

General Horvath calculates a formidable force could be placed in the Urals in four months and, under order, Siberian volunteers and other Russians would flock to join the colors. He believes the possibility of an Allied army to live upon the country.

"If a less ambitious Allied expedition, only as far as Irkutsk, is proposed, it would yield valuable results and have an immense moral effect in the Russian people, encouraging them to reconstitute a military force themselves."

East Side Russians To Appeal to Wilson

Representatives of Russian organizations on the East Side met yesterday at 511 Broadway and organized a "Save Russia Committee." Samuel C. Lamport presided.

The committee will urge President Wilson to intervene in Russia immediately in order to save her from total ruin. It will suggest that a commission made up of Americans of Russian birth be sent to explain to the Russian peasants the real meaning of democracy.

In the opinion of Mr. Lamport hundreds of Russian living on the East Side are anxious to form a fighting unit for service in Russia. "The East Siders," he declared, "resent the Bolsheviks. They feel keenly the shameful manner in which the contemptible Bolsheviks have handled the Russian situation."

A convention in which representatives of many Russian organizations in this country will participate will be held in this city in the near future.

House Takes Three Days' Vacation

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The House to-day obtained its first three-day "gentlemen's agreement" recess, adjourning to-night until next Friday.

Despite the House's defeat last week of the summer vacation plan, discussion of a recess in the near future was revived to-day among Senators. Senate leaders expressed hope that the wire control resolution and the prohibition issue might soon be disposed of, thus enabling Congress either to adjourn until August 12 or to take three-day and week-end recesses.

Germans Order U. S. Minister Out Of Jassy Legation

Advance Guard of Commercial Army Invades Rumania With Wares

Queen Is Still Defiant Refuses to Grant Audiences to Enemy Generals and Is Living in Seclusion

PARIS, July 9.—There has been an influx of German commercial agents and business men into Jassy, the little Moldavian capital. Five new moving picture theatres have been opened and many retail establishments re-opened, but with extremely slender stocks.

There are forty to fifty German military officers in Jassy, seeing that the Rumanian army is properly demobilized, and they gradually are preparing the people for complete German domination. The German officers are losing no chance to create a friendly feeling among the Rumanian military, German majors, and even colonels, invariably saluting Rumanian officers, oftentimes when the latter are merely sub-lieutenants.

The Germans have requisitioned the building which the American Legation occupied during the last eighteen months, ordering the American Minister to find other quarters. As a matter of fact, the Germans used the building as their consulate in pre-war days and own all the furniture, the American Minister only having leased the premises.

The Rumanian Queen has shown an intense dislike to the Germans and has repeatedly refused to grant an audience when requested by high German military officials. She, the King and the royal family are living in virtual seclusion at a little village in the Carpathian Mountains, seventy-five miles from Jassy.

After the American Red Cross and other Allied missions left Rumania there was a period of intense depression in Jassy. The Queen kept to her bed three days.

"Am I a traitor? Do I deserve this?" she repeatedly cried as she thought of the bitter fate that had befallen her brave little country.

Plans to Speed Up Industry Outlined

Plans for coordinating industry for the highest productive efficiency were made yesterday afternoon in the Bankers' Club at the first meeting of the Industrial Commission appointed by President William F. Morgan on behalf of the Merchants' Association at the request of the War Industries Board.

The meeting was chiefly for the purpose of acquainting members of the commission with their duties in the plan of organization. Mr. Morgan outlined the method of procedure and the form of the organization.

S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants' Association, described the machinery of the organization. Alfred L. Smith, manager of the Industrial Bureau and temporary chairman of the commission, explained the method of operation.

Charles A. Otis, one of the originators of the plan which led to the establishment of the resources and conservation section of the War Industries Board, of which he is chief, came from Cleveland to address the meeting.

"The main general aim is to have a survey made of the regions not only as to plant capacity but as to personnel organization," he explained.

British Labor Plans World Federation

LONDON, July 9.—A conference of delegates representing 2,500,000 British trade unionists, held in the House of Commons to-day, adopted a resolution providing for the establishment of an international trade union bureau to secure closer relationship between British, American, colonial, Allied and neutral workers, with a view to formulating a trade union policy during and after the war.

The bureau will also consider the advisability of appointing labor ambassadors to the respective countries as agents of international trade unionism.

The movement is the outcome of the recent visit here of American labor delegates.

23 Ships Delivered To the Government In the Last Week

WASHINGTON, July 9.—During the week ended July 3 fourteen requisitioned steel vessels, of 73,000 tons; five new contract steel ships, of 74,371 tons; and four wooden vessels, aggregating 14,500 tons, were completed and delivered to the Shipping Board. The week's output shows a total of twenty-three ships delivered, with a combined tonnage of 122,371.

If the shipyards can maintain this pace throughout this year, counting from July 5, the output during these 351 working days will be 578 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,060,736.8.

The number of new vessels already completed and delivered is 223, their aggregate tonnage being 1,415,022. Of this number 218 vessels, of 1,354,423 tons, are in actual service.

The priority section of the War Industries Board finally approved to-day the allocation of about 60,000 tons of American ship plates to Japanese shipyards for the construction of tonnage for the Shipping Board. This brings to a close a series of protracted delays in completing negotiations between the Shipping Board and Japanese shipbuilders for the construction of approximately 183,000 tons of shipping in the Japanese yards.

Chairman Hurley, after a visit to the White House to-day, announced the Shipping Board has let contracts for ninety-two army transports. After the war the transports will be put into the passenger carrying trade.

Deliveries will be made before December 31, 1919. Several of the transports are being built on the Pacific Coast.

1 Per Cent of British Ships Homeward Bound Lost

LONDON, July 9.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Leo Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said the percentage of ships lost while homeward bound to the United Kingdom since January 1, 1918, was rather more than 1 per cent. The losses of food ships for the same period was less than 1.4 per cent.

The result of the convoy system, Sir Leo said, continued to improve. Since January, 1917, when the system was put into effect, 42,000,000 gross tons had been conveyed to British and French ports, with a loss up to June 29 of 0.24 per cent. This included loss by the dispersal of convoys through bad weather.

Spanish Will Resume Southern Shipping

HAVANA, July 9.—Spanish steamship service between Cuban and Mexican ports, discontinued some months ago because of the inability of the company to obtain bunker coal here, is to be resumed, according to local agents. The Spanish Minister at Washington is understood to have reached an agreement with the United States War Trade Board regarding the supply of bunker coal to Spanish vessels.

Cubans Adopt Belgian Day

HAVANA, July 9.—A resolution naming July 31, the Belgian Independence Day, a Cuban national holiday, was adopted last night by the Senate. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for celebration purposes.

U. S. Troops Called to Aid In Panama Election Row

PANAMA, July 9.—A political contest growing out of Sunday's elections in David, a gold mining town near the western end of the Isthmus, resulted

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New York Men Win Army Commissions

Some Are Placed in Reserve Corps, Others in National Army

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, July 9.—New York's answer to the army to-day by commissions in the reserve corps and National Army ranks included the following:

Medical Reserve Corps—Douglas Campbell Patterson, 570 South Broadway, Yonkers; captain; Nicholas Perotta, 825 Seventh Avenue; Carl Maron Sauter, 11 East Forty-eighth Street; Samuel Shapiro, 430 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn; Willard Elmer Wheelock, Rockville Centre, Long Island, first lieutenant.

Dental Reserve Corps—Ernest Earl Stillman, 178 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, first lieutenant.

Quartermaster Corps, National Army—Joseph A. Mahoney, 125 East Forty-second Street, first lieutenant; Percy Francis Armistage, 4550 Carpenter Avenue, The Bronx; Thomas Francis Hickory, 22 Chambers Street; Leonard Russell Dome, 271 Seventh Street; John William Kovalinka, 109 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; Stuart Edlin, 124 2d Broadway; William G. Roberts, Camp Upton; George Shipton, Lyon Joseph Shields, Albert James Magin, Bernard Joseph Kelly and Arthur M. Aldridge, camp Dis, second lieutenants.

Division of Military Aeronautics—Christopher Leslie Bruns, Jr., 241 Broadway, second lieutenant.

Defence Says Dowling Would Fight Kaiser

Court Martial of Corporal Landed in Ireland by Germans Concluded

LONDON, July 9.—The court martial of Corporal Joseph Dowling, seized by British authorities on the Irish coast after landing in a German collapsible boat, was concluded to-day. The verdict was promulgated later.

Corporal Dowling did not give any evidence in his own behalf or call any witnesses. His attorney, however, argued that the inducement the corporal offered his men to join the Irish brigade while in Germany was to get out of Germany and to help his fellow countrymen to fight against Germany.

There was no evidence, the attorney said, that the prisoner endeavored to get into communication with any one after he had landed in Ireland. Dowling's army record, he pointed out, showed that he had served for fourteen years and had never been convicted of any offence.

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As owners of the majority bonds of The Evening Mail, having no concern directly or indirectly with the stock of the corporation or its financing, we have assumed responsibility for the conduct of the paper. The confidence in our patriotism and purposes indicated by the assent of Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer to our control speaks for itself. As a guarantee to the community of the complete separation of the present management from the past, it goes beyond any pledge that we as individuals could make.

The further indorsement of such splendid Americans as Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Whitman, Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, Nathan Straus, Norman E. Mack and many others, gives increased emphasis to the confidence of the government officials in the new management of the paper.

The Evening Mail has lived in this community nearly three-quarters of a century. During that long time it has served the city with unselfish devotion to its best interests, and through its civic policies has attached to itself thousands of our best citizens.

If it had voice to express its feelings, we are sure none could be louder in denunciation of the transactions for which the government has arrested Dr. Rumely, the former manager of the corporation and the named owner of its stock. The government does not charge misuse of The Mail's columns since our entrance into the war. It distinctly states that it has no complaint to make on that score. The charge is that the funds with which Dr. Rumely purchased the stock of the paper three and a half years ago came from Dr. Albert, the German fiscal agent. Those funds were transferred in such an indirect way and through so many channels that it would have been marvelous had the bondholders of The Evening Mail been able to trace their source. All the power of our government was needed to do so. Even with such power, the task was long-continued and most difficult. It has only recently been completed, after months of investigation.

With the action of the government The Evening Mail has passed into our absolute control, as owners of a substantial majority of the company's bonds. We propose that The Evening Mail shall be second to no newspaper in the country in its loyal and patriotic support of the righteous war our government is waging.

HENRY L. STODDARD.  
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